# CURRENT NEWS.

GENERAL.

J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was interviewed by a New York Herald correspondent, on the st. He pronounced the statement made by J. H. Maddox before the House Committee, in reference to his (Wells's) proposal to sell out the Electoral vote of Louisiana to Tilden, to be "an infamous lie, baseless as it is malicious." The statements of Littlefield he also denied point blank, and said the whole evidence was gotten up to injure the reputation of the Returning Board before Congress and the people.

J. H. Maddox, who testified before the House Committee in reference to Louisiana affairs, was on the 2d dismissed from his official position in the Internal Revenue Bureau, by order of the President.

The public debt statement for Feb. 1 shows the total debt to be \$2,194,243,511; cash in Treasury, exclusive of special deposits, \$95,973,946; decrease since June 30, \$3,587,772.

The President, on the 3d, transmitted to Congress a special message on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, which is published in another column.

John S. Gallaher, formerly Third Auditor of the Treasury, and a well known journalist, died in Washington on the 4th, aged

Rear Admiral Alden, U.S. N., died in San Francisco on the 6th.

The Democrats claim to have discovered another ineligible Elector in the person of Mr. George D. Chaffee, of Shelbyville, Ill., who was appointed United States Commissioner in 1868, and it is said has never resigned. He was a member of the Illinois Electoral College and cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

Rear Admiral Wilkes, United States Navy retired list, died in Washington on the 8th. The case of the United States against Gen. Belknap, late Secretary of War, has been dismissed on motion of the District Attorney-General, for the reason, as stated, that the evidence would not sustain the prosecution. The action of the Attorney-General is taken by the direction of President Grant, who indorses a report by the District-Attorney as follows: "In view of the within statement of the District-Attorney of the District of Columbia, to the effect that he believes a conviction impossible, and in view of the long snifering of the accused and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the District-Attorney should be there was a "barrel of money" there to be used directed to dismiss the suit.

U. S. GRANT." Mrs. Mary S. Oliver, a widow lady employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, has commenced suit against Senator Simeon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for breach of promise of marriage, damages being placed at \$50,000. The lady is from Senator Cameron's own State, and is about 40 years of age, while the defendant in the suit is nearly 78.

## EAST.

Indictments have been returned against the principal officers of the defunct Security Life Insurance Company of New York for embezziement, grand larceny and per-

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has gone out of business in a crippled condition, being reported \$400,-000 short in its assets.

Thomas R. Agnew, grocer, New York, has failed, with liabilities estimated at \$884, -000; assets about \$460,000.

John O'Mahoney, the well known Fenian leader, died in New York on the 6th. His

## WEST AND SOUTH.

George M. Wheeler, the defaulting President of the La Crosse (Wis.) National Bank, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Wisconsin State

Judge J. T. Mackey has now rendered a decision to the effect that Hampton is the lawful Governor of South Carolina. Appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Arizona Legislature has passed a bill exempting the Southern Pacific Railway from taxation for four years, and permitting a tariff of 10 cents per mile for passengers and 15 cents per ton for freight.

The Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad Company have commenced suits to dispossess many of the farmers of Woodbury, Monona, Ida, Crawford, and Sac Counties, Iowe, of their lands by the galvanization of an obsolete land-grant.

Richard T. Taylor, Cashier of the First National Bank of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., has absconded, leaving the bank about \$100,000 short. Taylor's embezzlements have long been in progress, but only to suspend in consequence.

A mail-bag containing \$25,000 in bank checks and drafts was robbed of its contents a few days ago while en route from New-port, Ky., to Cincinnati. There is no clew ed and well ventilated. I was the room which

Dispatches from Tucson, Arizona, state that the Apaches are killing and plundering settlers in Southeast Arizona. Ten were killed in Senorita Valley on the 4th inst., and the work is still going on.

Luther C. Slavens has been nominated by the President United States Attorney for the District of Missouri.

The Illinois division of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, 108 miles in length, was sold on the 7th, under a decree of foreclosure, for \$1,450,000. It was bought in by a committee of the New York bondholders. The entire amount for which the road was foreclosed was \$3,300,000. The entire indebtedness of the road is \$7,-

The Internal Revenue Bureau was officially notified, on the 7th, that two revenue officers had been killed and others wounded in South Carolina.

FOREIGN. The steamship Colombo, from Hull, England, for New York, was reported 46 days over due on the 3d. She had 47 persons on board, and it was feared the vessel further time and additional counsel, and printed and all on board were lost. The steamers arguments will be received. George Cromwell and George Washington, Rule . The objectors to any certificate or vote may select two of their number to support their from Halifax for St. Johns, N. F., the objections in oral argument, and to advocate the on board, were also reported lost.

Midhat Pasha, Grand Vizier, has been deposed by the Sultan and banished from neither side shall occupy more than two hours. Turkey. It is rumored that he was implieated in a conspiracy to overthrow the Sultan and proclaim himself Dictator.

The British Parliament was opened on Eastern Conference: "Her Majesty regrets that the proposals have not been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the of a general agreement among the European Powers which can not fail to Government of Turkey. She trusts that directed. the armistice yet unexpired will lead to powers, her relations continue friendly."

A telegram from Bombay says that the cotton crop has been badly damaged by excessive rains.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has retired on account of ill health, and is succeeded by Count Adler-

CONGRESS. In the Senate, on the 2d, a bill was passed providing for the punishment of persons making was followed by Mr. McCrary on the same side, or having in their possession dies, molds, etc., for manufacturing counterfeit coins; also a bill declaring all claims against the United States its decision was left open until the next session. shall be barred unless presented within six years from the time they accrued.....The House considered the Legislative Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates \$14,266,155.50. A long discussion ensued on the provision to reduce the salaries of members of Congress, which was finally adopted in com-

In the Senate, on the 3d, a number of resolutions and bills of a miscellaneous character were introduced and referred, when after a short executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday... The House was again engaged in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, on the 5th, Mr. West rose o a personal explanation regarding the letter addressed to him by Gov. Wells and read on Saturday before the House Committee, which explanation he was not permitted to make, he said. before the committee. He could have availed himself of his privileges as a Senator and refused o divulge the contents of the letter, but he desired that all the facts in regard to the Louisiana count should be known. He had not held, nor did he intend to hold, clandestine correspondence with any one in regard to the counting the Electoral votes. About the time that the letter should have been delivered to him he was informed by the Secretary of War that a man by the name of Maddox was here attempting to trade off the vote of Louisiana. He (west) immediately denied that he had any such inthority, and telegraphed to New Orleans to a triend in substance a follows: "Tell Governor Wells that a man by the name of Maddox professing speak for him and the Returning Board of Lousiana. What does this mean?" The answer came back as soon as the wire could bring it:
"Mr. Maddox has no such authority." Mr.
West, in answer to a question of Mr. Bogy as to what explanation he could make of the letter, said that he (West) was ambitious to be his own successor in the Senate, and the letter referred to that. As to speaking of "million," Wells used the expression in the same manner sellers did: meant against the Republicans, and aid was needed: hat is, if money was to be spent on one side it not rest for a moment under any suspicion that he was trafficking in the Electoral votes.....The Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill was passed by the House. The amend ment fixing the salary of Senators and Representatives at \$5,000 was agreed to; the amendment increasing the compensation of the President to \$51,000 was striken out.

In the Senate, or the 6th, Mr. Paddock, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of set tiers upon public lands under pre-emption laws. The bill abolishing the B ard of Metopolitan Police Commissioners of the District, which passed both houses unanimously and was vetoed by the President, was then taken from the table, the question being-Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President? It was decided in the negative—yeas, 33; nays, -two thirds not voting in the affirmative The House had under consideration the Defici-ency bill. The two largest appropriations are one of \$500,000 for a deficiency in the Navy Department, and one of \$217,000 for pensions to

old,ers who have lost limbs In the Senate, on the 7th, the Eads ap. propriation bill was discussed and laid over. The House bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to dispose of certain property was concurred in. The House amendment to the Printing Deficiency bill, prohibiting the Government Printer from remains will be taken to Ireland for inter- New York, Pailadelphia and Baltimore, was non-concurred in. Mr. Bogy presented a remonstrance of business men and others of St. Louis against the passage of House bill to build a bridge over the Missouri River at Glasgow The House adopted an amendment to the Senate bill providing for a deficiency of \$3 0,000 in the appropriation for Government printing, which prohibits the Government Printr, after the close of the present Congress, from paying higher prices for labor than are paid in ew York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was again considing in office, or from casting a vote-to be count

ered in Committee of the Whole. In the Senate, on the Sth, the credentials of Senator-elect Garland, of Arkansas, were filed. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. .....In the House, Mr. Hale rose to a privileged question and read a letter addressed to him from J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, stating that they were confined to a damp, dark dangeon of the cellar of the capitol; that yesterday, by order of the Speaker, they had been transferred to a much bester room, and that they had been brought back to cens by order of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell one of them (Gov. Wells) was bad air in the cell one of them (Gov. Wells) was in right." Mr. O'Conor then took up the case of right." Mr. O'Conor then took up the case of therefore offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the prisoners to a well health may not be endangered. Mr. Cox said it the commission would take a recess for threewas in this same cell that a Republican Congress had incarcerated Stewart and Irwin. The prisoners confined and in the close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but the close they could release themselves by simply purg-ing themselves of contemptof the House and anjust discovered. The bank has been forced swering the questions which they had refused to answer. The witnesses had simply been treated as other witnesses had been. Mr. Clymer, on behalf of the Sergeant-at-Arms, said that that officer had done all in his power for the purpose had been used for the same purpose by preceding Congresses. They were allowed to have conversations with their friends. Mr. Cox moved to refer the resolution to the Special Committee on Elections in Louisiana, with instruc tions to report speedily to the House whether such a state of affairs does exist as is stated in the communication from J. Madison Wells and Thos. C. Anderson. The motion was carried yeas, 148; nays, 49. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was completed in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House.

## THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

RULES OF THE COMMISSION. The Electoral Commission has promulgated the following rules, adopted by them under

authority of the recent act of Congress: Rule 1. The Commssion shall appoint a Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, a Marshal and two Deputy Marshals, a Stenographer and such Messengers as shall be needful, to hold during the pleasure of the Commission.

Rule 2 On any subject submitted to the Commission a hearing shall be had, and counsel shall while making a raid upon illicit distillers be allowed to conduct the case on each side.

Rule 3. ounsel not exceeding two in number on each side will be heard by the Commission on the merits of any case presented to it, no longer than two hours being allowed to each side, unless longer time and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the Commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions but one coun sel shall be heard on each side, and no longer

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their number for like purpose, but under this rule not more than four persons shall speak, and Rule 5. Application for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of written or documentary testimony, may be made by counsel on either side, and all process shall be served and executed by the Marshal of the Commission, or his deputies. Depositions the 8th, by Her Majesty in person. In her speech the Queen says, in reference to the shall be sufficiently authenticated, if taken before any Commissioner of the Circuit Courts the United States, or any clerk or deputy clerk

of any Court of the United States.
Rule 6. Admission to public sittings of the Commission shall be regulated in such a manner Conference has been to show the existence as the President of the Commission shall direct. Rule 7. The Commission will sit, unless otherwise ordered, in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States; and with open doors (exhave material effect upon the condition and cepting when in consultation), unless otherwise

FEB. 2.-The Electoral Commission met the conclusion of honorable peace. She at 10:30 a. m., and Mr. Field opened the arguhas acted in cordial co-operation with her ment as an objector in the case of Florida, and allies, with whom, as with other foreign argued in favor of going behind the face of the returns, on the ground that if this could not be lone the American people would be in the position of standing powerless in the face of gigantie fraud. He was followed by Representative Tucker, another of the objectors on the same side of the case. At the conclusion of Mr. Tucker's argument the Commission took a recess until 3. After the recess Mr. Kasson addressed the Commission, arguing that the certificate presented by the Republican Electors was the only one having any constitutional and legal validity. He referred briefly to certain alleged frauds on the part of the Democrats at various polls in the State, but argued at length against the power of

who cited numerous legal authorities to sustain

his position. The question of admitting evi-dence before the Commission then came up, and

FEB. 3.—After some discussion as to a mode of procedure, Mr. O'Conor, of the Democratic counsel, addressed the Commission, urging that evidence should be admitted subject to the question of its relevancy and the effect to be considered with the whole case. He then submitted his proposition of evidence. Mr. Evarts then spoke in opposition to the introduction of evidence, mainly on the ground that, if mitted, it would be necessary to go to the fundamental facts in the election. He was replied to by Mr. Black, A motion was then dopted, that counsel on either side be allowed two hours to discuss the question as to what evidence might be admitted and also what evidence was now before the Commission. The Commission adjourned till Monday.

FEB. 5.-Mr. Evarts, of Republican counsel, opened the argument to day in the Florida case, opposing the theory of the Democratic counsel that the Commission ought to receive evidence other than that which had been laid before the two houses of Congress by the presiding officer of the Senate, and which had been referred to the Electoral Commission. He charged that the Democratic counsel wanted to introduce extraneous evidence to show every step taken in the election itself, but not to prove that Gov. Stearns's action was not based on the returns as received by him from the regular count of the anvassing Boar s. In this connection he said: Now, what are we to gather in respect to the stage of this transaction which the deposit of the Federal vote for President by the qualified Electors shows? It is their own vote. They are not delegates to make a vote according to the instructions of their State. They are not deputized to perform the will of any body. They are roters who exercise free choice and authority to rote or refrain from voting-of course neglecting a duty-and to vote for whom they please, and from the moment their vote is sealed and forwarded toward the seat of Government, no power in the State can touch it, arrest it, reverse it, corrupt it, retract if-nothing is to be done ex cept count it, and count it as it was deposited, Referring to the third objection presented against Florida, that of the ineligibility of Humphries, the Hayes Elector, Mr. Evarts read his testi-mony, showing that he resigned as United States Shipping Commissioner some time before the election. Mr. Evarts then maintained that there was no law of congress which provided for tak-ing proof of any acts of Electors, and that there was no other process of counting the vote except that provided under the constitution. By going behind the returns, as suggested in the case of Florida, he maintained that Congress would be exercising plenary judicial powers which the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon that body. Such power only rested in the Supreme Court, and Congress could not delzate any judicial power to any of its members. by the Constitution. Mr. O'Conor. of Demo-eratic counsel, then replied to Mr. Evarts. He aintained that the Commission has full authorty to investigate by all judicial and legal means the very fact and thereby ascertain what was the vote of Florida. Referring to the powers with which the Commission is clothed, he said: "Those powers are distinctly, and fully, and briefly expressed in this admirable document, the Electoral bill, destined, to the immortal honor of those concerned in its preparation, to pass into history with your act. They are ex-pressed in lines 78 and 79 of the House bill: 'The same powers if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together.' You have thus-and this is the testssibly exist under the law as fixed in the constitution and in pre-existing statutes for the purse of your determination." As to the power robibiting the Government Printer from of the two houses under existing laws, he said a higher rate of wages than is paid in that there is no technical limit or barrier to it, and consequently the Commission may exercise the supreme high power of the Government that has all along been exercised in such questions. "We are told that there is no remedy; that Congress must sit by, blindly and silently, and permit an alien to be counted into office as President of the United States; must sit and permit a set of votes plainly and palpably fraudulent-given by individuals not only di qualified for want of having been chosen by citizens, but being themselves absolutely disqualified by the Constitution from act-, and must permit the usurpation contemplated to take place erely because our wise fathers one would think that compliment was intended as a sarcasm!) had so chosen to constitute the Government which they created that an injus tice, however flagitious, might be perperated in open day without the possibility of having a remedy or even uttering decorously a complaint. This, we humbly submit, can not be the Constitution and the law. Reason forbids it. All acts, however solemn, however sacred, from whatever quarter coming, by whatever body perpetrated, are liable to review in some manner, i the Florida election and argued in favor of the legality of the Tilden Electors. After some of law points by counsel citation both sides, the Presiding Justice announced that quarters of an hour, and that no other matters would be taken up to-day in public session. After recess, the Commission remained in secret session about twenty minutes, and after authorizing the announcement that there would be no public session to-morrow, adjourned to meet at

> FEB. 6.—The Electoral Commission was in secret session all day, considering the ques-

noon to-morrow for consultation.

tions submitted. Feb. 7.—The following is a minute of the official record of the Commission: On motion of Justice Miller, it was ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the Joint Convention of the two houses by the President of Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F C. Humpreys, one of the Electors. The vote is as fol

Bradley. Garfield, Morton, Strong-8. Frelinghuysen, Miller, NAYS. Field, Abbott Payne, Bayard. Hunton, Thurman-7.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, it was Resolved, That in the case of Florida this Commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C Humphreys, one of the persons named in certificate No. 1 as an Elector.

Clifford, Bayard, Field, Thurman-8. NAYS. Hoar, Morton, Strong-7. Edmunds.

Frelinghuysen, Miller, The Commission, by their decision to-day, will have before them in the Florida case three sets of papers, namely: 1. The certificate of the Hayes Electors. 2. That of the Tilden Electors.

The paper containing the record of the Circuit Court of Forida on quo warran o, and the sub-sequent action of the Legislature of that State The Secretary of the Commission was instructed to inform counsel on respective sides that at 11 o'clock to morrow i will be prepared to hear ar-

former with 30 and the latter with 31 persons which they maintain, and in like manner ob-

under the orders adopted yesterday. Mr. Green of Democratic counsel, thereupon introduced a witness to testify in reference to the quo warranto proceedings in the State Court. but Mr. Evarts ejected to the question as not within the orde of the court, and the objection was sustained. The question of the elegibility of the Elector, Humphreys, was then taken up, and evidence produced showing that Humphreys tendered his resignation to Judge Woods, of the Florida Circuit Court, while the latter was at Newark, Ohio, and that Judge Woods accepted the same in a letter from that place, dated Oct. 5, 1876. Democratic counsi contended that this act, being done in another State, and no record of it appearing in the office of the Clerk of the Court, was invalid, as being the act of an idividual and not that of the Court, and that Humphreys therefore continued to hold the office at the time of the meeting of the Electral College, and was by law ineligible as an Elector. Mr. Merrick made the principal argument on the Democratic side, and Mr. Evarts on the Republican side. Without disposing of the question the Commission adjourned.

### CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

J. H. Maddox again appeared before the House Committee on Privileges, on the 1st, and testified at length regarding his negotiations with President Wells of the Louisiana Returning Board. His evidence was mainly corroborative of that of Pickett given on the previous day. Maddox testified that Wells asked him to go to Washington, see influential men, and endeavor to get some money—one million dollars he thought would be about right. Wells said he would like to serve his party, but the risk was very great and he would not undertake it unless paid for it. The majority was too heavy for him to handle, and he did not know where to commence to throw out. Witness went to Washington, saw Secretary Cameron, and told him that Wells wanted money. The Secretary declined to have any thing to do with the matter of money. This negotiation having fai ed, witness returned to New Orleans, and Gov. Wells then suggested that they endeavor to make some arrangements with the Democrats. On cross-examination, witness said that Gov. Wells never asked him to see Col. Pickett or any other Democrats; what he did was en his own motion or the joint motion of Wells and himself. Q .- Was there any arrangement between you and Col. Pickett as to how much money you were each to get? A-I did not know how much I was to get; that depended upon circumstances; Col. Pickett said he did not care about it except for charitable pur

General Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified on the 2d before the House Committee on Privileges, that to his knowledge there was no change made in the figures of Vernon Parish as sworn to by Littlefield he was not present, however, when the returns from that parish were passed upon; did not the destruction of returns from any parish; never had any conversation with Maddox regarding a proposition to sell out the vote of the State; nor with Wells, nor did he know of any negotiations for that purpose. Q .- Was there any proposition made by any one in relation to the use of money to affect the declaration of the result? A.—Yes; Dr. W. A Robinson, Democratic State Senator, came to my room at 11 o'clock at night on the 24th or 25th of November and said to me, there was an opportunity to make a good thing, and that I would get \$200,000 if I would insure the State for the Democrats. I replied, that was a subject I did not wish to entertain. He asked me to think it over. I replied that it would be useless for me to do so, and before he left the room exacted a promise to meet him at the St. tharles Hotel at 6 the next evening. I promised to meet him to get rid of him. I did not meet He came to the Board and called me out quiring why I did not meet him. I said I had forgotten, when he replied that it was too im-portant for me to forget. I said to him, "I do t want to converse any further with you on the subject. If you wish to retain my friendship, you will never again mention the matter."

J. H. Maddox was again before the House J. H. Maddox was again before the House ports by \$120, 13,1 2, but our exports include Committee on Privileges on the 3d, and pro- \$49,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of im duced the two letters heretofore mentioned in

his testimony. They are as follows: NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876,-To Mr. J. H. Mandox, New Orleans: DEAR SIR-Under-standing the political condition of matters from association with both political parties, and as a friend of the President and as a Government officer, would it not be considered part of your duty to go at once to Washington with as little delay as possible and place before the President the condition and pending dangers of the situa-tion? Should you conclude upon prompt action in the premises, allow me to commend you to Senator West, who is my friend, and with whom you will treely communicate.

J. MADISON WELLS. Yours very truly, NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21, 1876 .- MY DEAR ENATOR-I regret much not seeing you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least imprudent to put upon paper. trust, however, to meet you in Washington as soon as the canvass is over which is upon us. Our duties as returning officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation? I fully comprehend the situation as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant, and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by their white-livered cowards of the Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger Millions have been sent here and will be used in the interest of Tilden, and, unless there is some counter-movement it will be impossible for me or any one individual o arrest us productive results. The gentleman presenting this letter is fully aware of the moves, and if you allow will communicate freewill be disastrous. A hint to the wise. private and confidential.

Vours truly. J. Madison Wells, ly to our friends and act promptly, or results will be disastrous. A hint to the wise. Strictly

To Hon, J. R. WEST, Washington, D. C. During the reading of the first letter, Senator West entered the room, and at the request of Mr. Field he opened the letter addressed to him and read its contents as above given. The Committee then went into private session.

Investigation of the conduct of the late election in Mississippi was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the 3d. J. T. Lecester, President of the Hines County Board of Registers, testified that there was a conference of leading Democrats of Hines County a short time before the election, at which it was proposed to furnish one of the Democratic Judges of Election at each polling place with a duplicate key to the ballot-box. furnished about 15 of these duplicate keys to different men, all of whom were white men, and, he thinks, Democrats. He slipped a small parcel into the vest pocket of one of the Judges, re-marking as he did so: "Here is something which may be of use to you." Did not tell them what use was to be made of them, but thought they were all smart enough to find out how and for what to use them. In answer to a question from Senator Teller, the witness said: "I suppose my idea was that if there were too man Republican votes in a ballot-box, the key was to open the box, that the Republican votes might be taken out and Democratic votes substituted in their stead." The witness admitted that the Republican Judges of Election in Hines county were generally ignorant negroes, and it was an easy mater to get them in-texicated on election day. He admitted further that duplicate ballot-bexes were furnished to one of the Democratic Judgesin every polling precinct in the county. Henry Out law, of Aberdeen, Monroe County, testified that all meetings which colored Republicans attempted to hold in his county, during the late cam-paign, were broken up by armed Democrats; the witness was at a meeting in Aberdeen during September; at that meeting 17 colored men were shot, some of them killed outright, and others were so seriously wounded they have since died; Democrats had a practice of riding through Monroe County at night, taking colored men from their beds and which ping them. and many of his race had slept out of doors for several nights previous to the late election, to prevent being dragged from their homes and whipped; the witness was wounded in the shoulder, by a bullet, at a political meeting in September last. Upon taking the witness stand, Outlaw asked to be excused from testifying. He said he should not dare return home if he told the whole truth.

The cross-examination of Gov. J. Madison Wells was continued at length by Mr. Field, of the House Committee on Privileges, on the 6th. Witness still declined to answer many questions asked him regarding the action of the Returning Board, but made a general answer that no votes were rejected except in accordance

Messrs. Wells and Casanave, of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified before the House Committee on Privileges on the 5th. Gov. Wells was examined by Mr. Lawrence and testified that Maddox, with whom he had a slight previous acquaintance, came to New Orleans, and called upon him Nov. 18, representing that he was an agent of the Government, and he had been sent down there to look after the political situation; at his (Maddox's) request, he (Wells) wrote the letter addressed to him, as a means of introduction at Washington, and also entrusted to his care the letter addressed to Senator West.

of any money to himself (Wells) or any member of the Returning Board. Mr. Casanave testified that he had no knowledge of any alterations having been made in the returns of Vernon Parish: never heard any suggestions from Gov. Wells about receiving money or other valuable con-sideration to affect the result of the canvass by the Returning Board. Gov. Wells was subs quently cross-examined at length by Mr. Field in relation to the West letter, which was read to him sentence by sentence. Witness frequently became very angry during the cross examination, and said: "I ask to be protected, and, if the committee does not protect me, I will protect

The Louisiana Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the 5th, adopted an order requiring the Secretary of State of Louisiana to produce before the Committee the original returns from the disputed parishes in that State, together with the statements of the returning officers accompanying

Gen. John G. Corse appeared before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the 5th, and testified regarding a number of telegrams sent and received by him. The following is a sample of several produced:

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1876.—PERRY H. SMITH, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans: If the Louis iana Electoral vote is stolen from us we will get California and Oregon. We have 160,000 ex-soldiers now enrolled. A vast number of Republicans with us. Stand firm.

Louis M. Kenner, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was examined by the House Committee on Privileges on the 7th. He testified that he had no personal knowledge of any alterations having been made in the returns from Vernen Parish, nor of any papers having been burned or destroyed. On cross-examination witness admitted that the returns from Ver-non had been fraudulently changed, but thought the alteration had been made and the original papers abstracted in order to throw suspicion on the Board.

York A. Woodward and T. W. Eaton, clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified before the Senate Committee, on the 7th, that they had no knowledge of any alterations having been made in the Vernor Parish returns, as testified to by Littlefield.

Dr. George L. Miller, of Omaha, testifled before the Senate Committee, on the 7th, that J. H. N. Patrick went to Oregon at his request to look after the Electoral vote there, the expenses to be paid by the National Democratic Committee.

### Resumption of Specie Payments-President's Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.-The following is the President's message to Congress on the subject of the resumption of specie payments: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By act of Congress approved January 14, 1875, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the 1st of January, 1879, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the Government to redeem its outstanding legal-tender notes in coin, on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country, to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and gold coin shall have equal values At a later day, if currency and coin should retain equal values, it might become advisable to authorize a direct resumption I I wanter know w'at I'm a'doin', an' I believe the time has come when, by a simple act of the Legislative branch of the Government, this most desirable result can be attained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad. For the fiscal year ending June 30,1876 the exports of the United States exceeded the imof the present fiscal year, from July 1, 1876, to Dor comes old man Remus wid his January , 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$10,544,8 9, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the exports of scuffle roun' here dis evenin' you gwine precious metals by \$6,1-2,147 in the same time. The actual excess of exports over im. ter hear fum 'im.' So long. 'Member ports of six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to \$113,737 (40; showing tution. for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than \$5,000,000 in addition to the natural product of these metals for the same period—a total increase of gold and silver for six months not far short of \$60,000 0 0. It is very evident that unless this acrease of precious metals can be utilized at home in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to holders it must seek a foreign market, as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufactory. Any legis-lation which would keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about ing a healthy inflation of sound currency to the great advantage of every legitimate busi-ness interest. The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress approved July 4, 187, entitled "an act to au-thorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par in gold. With the present value of the 4 - per cent, bonds in the markets of the world, they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the Treasury to meet final resumption and keep excess of coin over the demand, pending its use as a circulating medium. at home. All that would be further required would be to reduce the volume of legal-tender notes in circulation. To accomplish this I would suggest an act authorizing the Secretary of the Freasury to issue four per cent bonds with orty years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes whenever presented in sums of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, ho ever, no to exceed \$150,000,00). To increase the home lemand for such bonds I would recommend that hey be available for deposits in the United States Treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of the law relating to Nation I would suggest, further, that Na tional Banks be required to retain a certain per cent of the coin interest received by them from onds deposited with the Treasury to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution or the issue of silver coin, approved July 22 1870, limiting su sidiary coin and fractional currency to \$55,000,000. I am satisfied that if congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested, they will give relief to the country instantaneous in its effect, and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people.

Executive Mansion, February 3, 1877.

## A Wild-Goose Story.

The large flocks of geese that are constantly passing over the town are frequently shot at, but they generally fly at too high an altitude to be reached by the leaden missiles. Sometimes, however, the shots take effect. The other day we were watching a flock flying southward, when the report of a gun was heard, and we saw one of the geese begin to fall slowly. The others, CORN-No. 2 Mixed...... perceiving that their comrade was OATS-No. 2..... wounded, uttered shrill cries of distress, TIMOTHY SEED-Prime.... and about a dozen of them flew under to BACCO—Planters' Lugs... 3..0 the wounded bird, huddling together so that their heaks forward a sent of had that their backs formed a sort of bed, on which the wounded one rested. They buoyed it up for some time, the others looking on and manifesting their concern by uttering loud, discordant shrieks. Finding that their companion was unable longer to accompany them in their flight, they abandoned him to his fate, and he fell into the arms of an expectant Chinaman.—Anaheim (Cal.)

WHEAT—Spring No. 2.....

—During one of the fairs in Paris, some years ago, Baron James de Rothschild was a patron. Chancing to pass a stand where some pretty young ladies were installed, he asked in a bantering | BEEVES-Nauve Steers.... 3.00 tone: "Well, my dears, what can I do Hogs ..... for you?" "Ah, Baron," said one, "you can give us your autograph." "With pleasure," replied the gallant old Baron, "if you preface it with an agreeable sentiment." So the young lady, without much ado, wrote on a further time and additional counsel, and printed arguments will be received.

Rule: The objectors to any certificate or vote may select two of their number to support their number to support their objections in oral argument, and to advocate the validity of any certificate or vote, the validity of any certificate or vote, the validity of jectors to any other certificate may select two of the payment of the incommendate of the incommendation and also entrusted to inform counsel on respective sides that at II of clock to morrow i will be prepared to hear arguments will be received.

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FEB. 8.—The Commission

## Uncle Remus's Church Experiences,

"You don't come down to church no mo', Brudder Remus. Dere's bin a might int'restin' meetin' gwine on lately."

"Hit's bin a long time, Brudder Rastus, sence I waz down dar, an' hit'll be longer. I done got my dose."

"W'y you ain't done gone an' unined, is you, Brudder Remus?" "Not in perticler. I des took'n drawd out. De members wus too mutuel fer ter suit my doctrines."

"How wuz dat?"

"Well, I tell you, Brudder Rastus, When I went ter dat chu'ch, I went ez 'umbil ez de nex' one. I went dar fer ter sing an' pray an' wushup. I wuz allers on han,' an' mos' giner'lly allers had a stray shinplarster dat de ole 'oman wanted sont ter dem Pagins out dar, Hit went on dis way ontil de fus' news I knowd dar . uz a row got up in the amen corner. Brudder Dick sed dere wuzn't nuff money, an' Brudder Sim sed if dere wuzn't he 'spected Brudder Dick knowd whar it 'd gone ter, an' den Brudder Dick 'lowed dat he wouldn't stan' no 'probusness, an' den he hauled off an' took Brudder Sim under the jaw -blip!-an' den dey clinched an' drapped and fout on de flo', an' under de benches, an' 'mong de wimmen. Den de preacher started down fam de pulpit, an' ez he wuz skippin' on the flat. form a hime book cotch him under de eye an' hit sounded like a bungshell had busted. 'Bout dis time Brudder Jesssie riz up in his seat sorter keerless like an' went down inter his britches arter his razer, an' den I know'd dat de trouble had begun. Sister Dilsey, de preacher's wife, she seed it herse'f, an' let off one er dem hallyluyah hollers, an' den I disremember what came to pass. I'm a gittin' kinder ole, an' de dus' an' de ha'r shet out de panneramer. Fuddermo' my lim's got ter akin', perticler when I hear Brudder Sim and Brudder Dick a snortin' an' a scuttin' under de benches like ez dey wuz makin' fer my pew, so I sorter hump myse'f an' scramble out, an' de fus' man I seed wuz a pleeceman, an' he had a nigger 'rested, an' de name 'er

dat nigger wuz Remus." "He didn't 'res' you, did he, Brudder Remus?"

"Hit's des like I tell you, an' I had ter git Mas. John, what wuz my young marster in the warmin' day, to go inter my bon's for me. Hit ain't no use fer ter sing out chu'ch at me. I done bin don't wanter git hemmed up 'mong wimmen an' preachers. I want blow

"But, Brudder Remus, you ain't --- " "I mout drap in an' I moutn't, but w'en vou see me santer in de do', wid my specs on, you kin des say ter der For six months brudderin', sorter confidenshil like, ter hear fum 'im.' So long. 'Member

## Bad Case of Aphasia.

An officer of the Senate tells this story about Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama: Senator Goldthwaite has long been afflicted with absent-mindedness. He has great difficulty in keeping track of his wearing apparel. He constantly practical resumption, and add the coin of the loses his coat or his hat. One or two country to the circulating medium, thus securing a good deal of pages are kept running a good deal of the time to supply the gentleman's lack of intellect. If he goes to the House he will take his hat and cloak there, and be sure to leave one or both of them on a sofa or on some member's desk. He has often had to wait for hours while pages and messengers were hunting up stray garments. He also has the habit of taking other people's coats by mistake, particularly if they happen to hang near his peg. One day a Senator missed his coat, which had about \$3,500 in money in it. The disappearance was attended by such singular circumstances that the detectives were quietly put upon the trail. Four days afterwards a couple of detectives called at Senator Goldthwaite's house and asked him if he had his own coat. After searching his closet for a time he returned, bring ing the lost coat, saying, "This does not look quite like my coat." The lost money was found safe in the pocket.

## WHEN THE REAL PROPERTY.

9	THE MARKETS.
	NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1877
1	BEEVES-Native Steers \$8 25 @ \$11 75
	SHEEP-Common to Choice. 5.874@ 6.874
	HOGS-Live 6.50 @ 6.70
	COTTON-Middling @ 121
	FLOUR-Good to Choice 5.90 @ 6 00
ij	
ij	COEN-Western Mixed box @ 10
li	OATS-Western Mixed 39 @ 54
H	PORK-New Mess 17.00 @ 17.25
97	ST. LOUIS.
	BEEF CATTLE—Choice 5.00 @ 5.0
	BEEF CATTLE-Choice 5.00 @ 5.0
	Good to Prime 4 60 @ 4 75
	Cows and Heifers 2.15 @ 3 87%
d	Corn-fed Texans 2.25 @ 4.35
	ROG8-Packing 5.73 @ 6.15
	SHEEP—Common to Fancy 2.75 @ 5.75
	FLOUR-Choice Country 6.50 @ 6.75
d	XXX 6.1 @ 6.40
	WHEAT-Red No. 2 1,52 @ 54
91	

1 90 @ 3.0 @ BUTTER-Choice Dairy ..... 23 EGGS—Fresh 15 PORK—Standard Mess 16.75 LARD-Prime Steam..... WOOL-Tub-washed, Choice Unwashed. Combing.

BEEVES-Common to Choice HOGS-Common to Choice... SHEEP-Common to Choice. CORN-No. 2 Mixed.....

KANSAS CITY. 1.75 @

NEW ORLEANS.

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